

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1868.

## European Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1868.

An intelligent Frenchman resident in this country, has remarked, almost in a tone of complaint, that Englishmen appear to regard the Spanish Revolution with no warmer feeling than curiosity. The observation is not correct, but if it were, we do not see that we were much to blame. The Revolution in Spain has given us no cause for alarm, compassion or anxiety. The Insurrection itself was accomplished without bloodshed or disturbance; The Queen and her followers removed themselves quietly from the scene, and a convulsion which in most cases would have been attended by grievous suffering is passing away harmlessly. We are by no means without a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of Spaniards, but, as far as we can discover, the destinies before them need give their friends no concern. Whether the Government of the Country is to be monarchical or Republican seems entirely uncertain, but the uncertainty threatens no trouble either way. It is true we do not contemplate the possible adoption of a Republic with the all-engrossing interest experienced by those who think Republicanism the test of political perfectibility; but neither, on the other hand, should we regard that phenomenon with aversion or terror if the inclinations or necessities of the Spanish people should be found to take that direction. We do not believe, in short, that the choice of a Republic instead of a Monarchy would necessarily imply any extraordinary blessings either to Spain itself or the human race generally; but the Spaniards are free to choose, and, as the period of election seems characterized by perfect tranquility, we are content to await the result with good wishes to the elections.

The time has gone by when the spectacle of a Republic or European territory would alarm Monarchical States for the safety of their institutions. The time has not come for halting such a spectacle with jubilation and confidence as a manifest step in human progress. Spain may or may not be the better for dispensing with a Throne, but the actual experiment is conducted under such strange conditions that curiosity must needs enter a little into the feelings of all observers. It appears exceedingly probable that if a Republic should be proclaimed in Madrid it will be simply from want—we will not say anything better, but of any available alternative. The Spanish Monarchy cannot be re-established without a Monarch, and, after more than two months of suspense and expectation, there is no Monarch forthcoming. Perhaps, indeed, the inquiry has proved it almost useless to inquire, for there is hardly a possible candidate whose pretensions have not already been set aside. All this time, too, by the inevitable influence of events, the Spaniards have been gradually habituating themselves to the political conditions of Republican Government. Since the flight of Isabella, II., Spain to all practical intents, has been actually a Republic, for its administration has been conducted without a sovereign by citizens deriving their authority from popular nomination. No is there all appearance, any risk involved in the prolongation of these provisional arrangements. On the contrary, we should rather expect that things would settle themselves all the more steadily, if left to gravitate their natural level. The difficulties of the questions consists in this—that of the only two visible solutions one seems no less unattainable than the other. "How can you have a Republic," said Prima, "without Republicanism?" To which it is obvious to reply, "How can you have a Monarchy, without a King?"

We may assume as beyond a doubt that when the Spanish Throne was overturned and the Queen driven into exile, there really were Republicans in Spain. We do not mean, of course, that among thinking Spaniards there were no men impressed with speculative opinions in favor of a Republican form of Government, but these men favored no appreciable proportion of the Spanish people. In the seventeen millions of the Spanish population they counted for nothing; but the tendency of the events has been to increase their number, and such men have always claimed, and occasionally exerted, an influence out of all proportion to their numerical strength. France was, probably, not Republican at heart even in 1793; it was not so certainly in 1848, and yet at both periods the Republic was proclaimed, perhaps it may be said that the events of the twenty years since rather damaged the Republican theory in public estimation; but there is this to be observed in the case of Spain—that though there can certainly be no Kingdom without a King, people must become Republicans of some kind or other if the Government open to them is a Republic. We take Prima's assertion as impeachable. When he spoke, there was no considerable class of Spaniards deliberately desirous of liv-

ing under a Republic instead of a Monarchy; but all Spaniards alike have been living in a Republican fashion since that time, and if they should continue to do so they will be all Republicans together, though against their will.

But there is another branch of this question. The Republic which all people who prophesy a Republic, are expecting for Spain is a Federal Republic, whereas this form of Republic is abominated beyond measure by all genuine advocates of Republicanism. In the eyes of these men Federalists are as obnoxious as the representatives of the Reform League in the eyes of Mr. Fieuau and his followers, and just as Mr. Fieuau himself declared the other day that, of the two, he preferred Tories to Liberals, so a thoroughgoing Republican might accept despotism itself rather than submit to any curtailment of his "one and indivisible" Democracy. We are not able to say what views of the question were actually entertained by the few speculative politicians in the great towns and seaports of Spain who have hitherto called themselves Republicans; but if they derived their inspirations from Paris, or from that school of politics represented in certain International Congresses, they will be as little content with a Federal Republic as they were with the rule of Isabella and her Generals. Men of these opinions have no toleration for "State rights." They claim every particle of power for the capital and Convention enthroned in the Capital and they denounce as treason to the cause of freedom, and demand for provincial independence. It is possible therefore, that even a Federal Republic established on the basis of the old Kingdoms or principalities of the Peninsula would not satisfy the aspirations of those who are now organizing Republican "demonstrations" in Spain, though it seems to us improbable in the extreme that a Republic on the true French model should ever be endured by the Spaniards.

A PARIS ACCIDENT.—This is the way a French paper chronicles an accident: On Saturday an accident which might have been attended with sad results, took place in this city (Paris). A briayer, having lost his balance, fell from the sixth story of a house to the street. Fortunately, two women, who were chatting on the sidewalk, received the falling man on their heads and broke his fall. The bricklayer was taken up safe and sound. The bystanders shuddered to think that but for a lucky chance the accident would have cost him his life. The two women were instantly killed."

A CONTENTED P. M.—Probably the most contented postmaster in the world lives at Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka. Only one regular mail is received there annually; sometimes the mail misses, as mails do everywhere, and then the postmaster has nothing to do for two whole years. This happy official enjoys a salary of three or four hundred rubles.

UNIFORMITY OF ELECTIONS.—Early next month, the House committee on elections, will report a bill, making the election for members of Congress uniform throughout the United States, and fixing the date of such election on the first Tuesday in November.

## Congress.

In the Senate, on Wednesday Mr. Sherman reported back from the committee on Finance, without amendment, a joint resolution introduced by Senator Edmunds, in Nov. 1867, pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the public debt in coin or its equivalent.

## HOUSE.

Mr. Schenck, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill to amend the 18th section of the internal revenue bill of July 20th, 1858, by extending the time fixed therein from the 1st of January, 1869, to the 15th of February, 1869, so that section will provide that after the 15th of February, 1869, all smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco or snuff shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after the passage of the bill; bill passed.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the House the report of special committee to examine into the character of the work on the Union Pacific Railroad, and to inform the House what attempts, if any, have been made on the part of the government for building the road, without having constructed it in conformity to existing laws; also to inform the House how much has been paid to the company, and whether a sufficient amount has been retained in the hands of the government to guarantee the completion of the road as a first class road; adopted.

SYMPATHY WITH SPAIN.—The following is Senator Sumner's resolution as modified and reported back from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the people of the United States sympathizing with the people of Spain in their efforts to establish a new order of things, express the confident hope that it will be conducted to the end in such a way as to promote the triumph of liberal institutions; and they earnestly appeal to the people of Spain not to allow the present opportunity to pass without securing the immediate emancipation of the slaves and the final abolition of slavery through the Spanish dominions; and

Resolved, That the President of the United States be charged with the duty of communicating this resolution to the Government of Spain.

## Horace Greeley in Montreal.

A special despatch to the New York Sun says.

MONTREAL, Dec. 15.—The Hon. Horace Greeley arrived in this city to-night. His rooms at the hotel are crowded with visitors, and every attention is paid to the distinguished guest. A grand banquet, and the invitation has been accepted by Mr. Greeley to lecture on Wednesday and Thursday evenings in St. Patrick's hall, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library. His subjects are, "Self-made men," and "The Woman Question." The greatest anxiety to hear him speak is manifest, and the hall will undoubtedly be crowded. The tickets are selling at a premium. Mr. Greeley attracts the greatest attention, from the fact that it is generally believed that he will soon supplant Reverdy Johnson at the Court of St. James. He has created a fine impression in this city, and it is thought here that the very announcement of his nomination would go far toward a peaceable settlement of the Alabama difficulty. The Irish in this city have hopes that the English Government, through the good offices of Mr. Greeley, would be disposed to deal leniently with the Fenian prisoners. The Montreal journals have made arrangements to take verbatim reports of Mr. Greeley's lecture.

## The Last Days of Maximilian.

Under the title of "Queretaro, Leaves Detached from a Journal kept in Mexico," the Princeton School-Summary, an adventurer who served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, and afterward devoted himself to Maximilian in Mexico, has published a minute account of the last days of that luckless prince. He certifies that during his imprisonment Maximilian was treated with perfect kindness, and enjoyed as much liberty as was possible under the circumstances. As his captivity was prolonged, the desire to live was gradually extinguished in his mind, so that he willingly consented that attempts for his escape should be made. Twice a plan had been arranged which must have saved him, but for his insisting that Miramon and Mejia should also be included in the flight. Finally it was determined that he should make the effort in the night of June 2. Three Mexican officers had been gained over; one of them, a captain of cavalry, had even organized a small escort for him; another had provided Salm-Salm with a republican uniform. There were no troops outside of Queretaro, nor along the Cerro Gordo road.

Maximilian, however, finally refused to start. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon he received a telegram from the Prussian Ambassador, saying that he was coming to him with two lawyers. Miramon also complained that a horse which had been provided for him had been taken away. At 5 o'clock the Archduke told Salm-Salm that he would not try to escape, adding: "What would the Ambassadors, whom I have invited here, say, if they should come and not find me?" Salm-Salm tried to persuade him, but in vain. "Bah!" he said, "it will go quick any way, and a few days more or less, I am of no account."

Another attempt, still better organized, was to be put in execution on the night of June 10th. The court martial had met on the 13th, and its decision was certain. Two Colonels were to have been gained over for a hundred thousand dollars each. They were to be paid in notes of the bank, with the endorsement of the Ambassadors, but the latter he itated to make themselves responsible. If they had had ready money, Maximilian would then have been saved. But they had not, and one of the Colonels disclosed the scheme to Gen. Escobedo. Maximilian received the news with perfect resignation.

The negotiations in this latter attempt were conducted by the Princes Salm-Salm, who is said to have done more, and risked more for Maximilian than the diplomacy of Europe and Mexico combined. From her lively pictures of the Mexican leaders we extract the following: "Juarez is a man of middle size, with strongly marked Indian physiognomy. A long scar that rather obscures his face. His eyes are coal-black, and very penetrating; and he conveys the impression of a deep thinker, who never acts without premeditation. He wears a cravat and a very high collar, and dresses in black." Juarez treated the Princess with perfect courtesy, but declined to permit her to enter Queretaro until the capture of Maximilian was announced. From that moment she spared no effort to help the latter, but was ill seconded by the diplomatic corps. These gentlemen arrived in Queretaro on June 6th, and imagined that their presence would have sufficient weight with the Republicans to preclude the necessity of further interference on behalf of Maximilian. They soon also had to have overlooked the fact that they had been originally accredited to the Imperial government, and not to the Republican government, from whom their influence was insignificant. Juarez knew that when he was backed by the United States he need fear nothing from the menaces of the Powers, which these Ambassadors represented. Their parsimony was, however, more disastrous to Maximilian than their want of diplomatic address. Money might have saved him; but from those who could easily have raised it, not a dollar was forthcoming. "How can I help losing my patience," says the Princess, "when I reflect that this wretched stinging killed the Emperor!" The Ambassadors were fearful of being involved in trouble; while the two Colonels, as one of them afterwards confessed to the Princess, were doubtful if the notes of hand would be paid at Vienna. On the morning of June 13, the Austrian Ambassador sent the notes with his signature attached, for his colleagues to inspect. But a few hours later he returned to the prison, and rushed into Maximilian's cell, tearing his hair, and exclaiming, "We cannot do it; we should all be hung!" He even took a pair of scissors and cut out from the notes his signature. The next day Prince Salm-Salm was placed in confinement, and his wife ordered to leave Queretaro.

She repeated all haste to San Louis Potosi, gained an audience of Juarez, and throwing herself at his feet, pleaded for the life of her husband and that of the Emperor. Juarez was affected to tears. He pardoned the Prince, but resolutely refused to interfere in behalf of

Maximilian. "I am grieved, Madame," he said, "to force you at my feet, but if all the Kings and all the Queens of Europe were here, I could not spare the life of that man. It is not I who take it, the people and the law demand it." The execution of the Emperor, it is well known, followed soon after this. It is not true, Prince Salm-Salm tells us, that he was only wounded by the first fire of his executioners, and while lying on the ground implored them by a second discharge, to put an end to his misery. Five muskets were discharged at him, and each inflicted a mortal wound. He sank down on his left side with a convulsive movement, and the oil of life, in command, thinking him still alive, sent a pistol ball through his brain.

Bridget are ye asleep? Nary a slape Pat. Honey bring me some weather then. I'm asleep Pat.

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THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *STARK CURE* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information, which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address  
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,  
153 South Second St., Williamsburgh, King's County, New York.

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ANGELHEIM suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, and for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,  
No. 32 Cedar street, New York.

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The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude and "all goneness" pervades the system. Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true remedy is to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

## PERUVIAN SYRUP.

a protected solution of the protoxide of iron which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, 534 Broadway, N. Y.

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Twenty-five Years Practice  
In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment. 226 (Vt) 14w

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L INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head, or a carelessly face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing  
THOS. F. CHAMMAN, Chemist,  
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Life and Casualty Insurance  
Company,  
NO. 1, EXCHANGE PLACE,  
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This Company offers all the advantages of other Life Companies, with many entirely new and

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1. The LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM of any Mutual Company in America, and fully equal to 20 per cent.

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3. Policies Non-FORFEITING after Two Payments.

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A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Voluntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.  
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.  
Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, in the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25c. Address the Publishers,  
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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## To Physicians.

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1867.  
Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LANA LANA, CUBES, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine fluid. Cubes extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation. Upon inspection, it will be found not to be a tincture, as made in Pharmacies, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Being that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,  
I am, very respectfully,  
H. T. HELMBOLD.

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"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting his business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

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HELMOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, which will be found inadequate to exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil, in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

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Use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure it as a remedy at once.

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By A. Miserable Wretch, Esq.,

Whom the Fates reward with Immortality and Greenbacks.

This old Subscriber blows his horn. For Christmas day is nearly born. And Sixty-eight soon makes his bow To take a sail in Charon's scow! Adieu, old Codger! Fare thee well! Thy joys and sorrows all can tell. We watch thy exit down Time's shore, And wish thee safe the bladders o'er; But ere thou mak'st that journey long, Pray sit unto my Christmas Song.

Come, Muse of Grim Cracks! thou must tell What J. M. MERRIFIELD has to sell, Since his return from market-town. Take heed, O Muse! and "do it brown!" 'Tis good Pegasus, thou canst sing, Those Parian Statues of old time, From Parnassus to a Tommy Tumb, To Watteau, warranted as dumb! "Variety is the spice of life," Sing dolls for girls, for boys a knife.

How shall I sing the Gifts that greet The vision? Zounds, they can't be beat! How shall I mention half the Toys He has to sell—for girls and boys? Those Parian Statues of old time, From Parnassus to a Tommy Tumb, To Watteau, warranted as dumb! "Variety is the spice of life," Sing dolls for girls, for boys a knife.

He's ye afflicted! He's for ye Hymn Books, Tracts, and "Mountain Dew" Powder-Flasks, just brought from Maine, Where nought but bread is made from grain. To smooth that brow of discontent He'd whisper, "Tipe, a Testament! Or sell ye Cards, or Sermons, bound In calf throughout; or many a sound "Ambrosia," and Harmonica, To keep your hair from turning gray!

For books to clog an upper shelf, He cannot suit you well himself, But points you, like a honest man, To Jones & Co.'s, or those who can. His books are fresh, and good, and new, For lawyer, parson, or for you, On every subject 'neath the sun, From Metaphysics up to fun. Rich, rare, and every-thing goods, Though titles or Red Riding Hoods.

Those Coasters roost the livelong day, Those Two-centers twine one's grief away, Those Fenianisms one's sweet heart true, With red eyes, or curlew blue. Mems—When I was a little girl I coddled my hair, for 'twouldn't curl; But as that failed to catch a beam, I don't mind a Mass' 'let him go." This was deemed a dapper ride, nor rough in my day, but "let it up to snuff."

Long years ago, one festive day, I met a small boy on his way. To school, He drew upon his sled His sister. The little fellow said "Mid solis—No Christmas Gifts had they Found in their poor socks! Far away Cruel Santa Claus had gone, And left his and himself forlorn." Ere Christmas came next year, his said, They both, with broken hearts—were dead!

Dear roguish Tom and happy May Sing with delight the holiday! Yet modest Nell—(God help such dears!) Neglected, sheds on Christmas tears! (Pathos aside, erratic Muse, Such strains would give a saint the blues! Sing Down with young and old, And call in quick order 'till he sold!) Him small, run great, run one, run all, Twigs dolls roll back their ears—and squall!

This might my old nag jog along And sing to you an endless song; Might tell of School-books, Pens and Sand, Tales of the Sea and Tales of Land, Initial Paper, Slates, and Ink, And everything that one can think: But time is precious now to me, And doggerel not much prized by thee, Hold! there's one thing I long since should said—

His PLANCHETTES "ALL ARE RAISING NED!"

St. Albans, Vt., December 9, 1868. d&w246-3

HOLIDAYS  
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